A CENTENARY IN OREGON.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER ON MAY 11, 1792.

THE FIRST CALLORS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PACIFIC-EARLY PURCHASES OF LAND FROM THE INDIANS-THE LONG CON-TROVERSY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Astoria, Ore.; May 1 .- On the tenth, eleventh and twelfth of the present month, the enterprising inhabitants of Astoria, Oregon, will celebrate with fitting ceremonies the 100th anniversary of the

ert Gray, of the ship Columbia, from Boston, May 11, 1792. Owing to the peculiar history of the or successive discovery by Spaniard, American and Englishman, to the great importance attaching to the discoveries of the Boston ships, and the extensive tracts of land purchased by their commanders of Indians; in the international com plications known as the Oregon Question, and to wonderful growth and settlement of Columbia River and Puget Sound district during the last decade, the residents of the town of Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia, are doing well to call the attention of the United States and of the world to the centenary of this great historic and geographical discovery. As president of the Columbia River Centennial ration Society, Curtis C. Strong, M. D., of Portland, Oregon, has arranged a complete representation of all the matters connected with the discovery. The vice-presidents are J. H. D. Gray, Astoria; W. C. Brown, Dallas; the Hon. John Whiteker, Eugene; Robert A. Miller, Jacksonville; G. W. Riddle, Roseburg; George E. Chamberlain, Albany; John Minto, Salem; J. T. Apperson, Oregon City; the Hon. J. G. Swan, Fort Townsend, Wash., and the Hon. W. J. McConnell, Moscow, Idaho: secretaries, John Adair and E. C. Holden, of Astoria, and George H Hines, of Portland. On the executive board are J. H. D. Gray, John Hobson, John Adair, George H. Hines, Thomas G, Hendricks, the Rev. M Elle, H. Relling and A. F. Parker. The Finance Committe are I. W. Case, F. F. Gordon, H. C. Thempson, W. T. Ladd, Henry Failing, D. F. Sherman, all representative men of the Pacific Northwest.

There lived in Boston in the years pre ceding the Revolution two brothers named This family, of old English descent, came to Massachusetts and Maine after the founding of Plymouth and settled both at York, Me., and Boston. Many descendants now live at both places. Walter Barrell, grandfather of Mary Motley, wife of the historian, retired to England soon after the battle of Lexington His brother Joseph remained and took an active interest in the struggle from the American side. In 1787 we find this Joseph Barrell, whose fine residence at Pleasant Hill, Watertown, is now a portion of the insane asylum, turning his attention to voyages of discovery and adventure. Pos sessed of abundant means, Mr. Barrell, in conjunction with other Boston merchants, Messrs. Brown, C. Bulfinch, J. Darby, C. Hatch and M. Pintard, whose names are on the medal struck at that date, built in 1787-'88 a vessel of 220 tons, and a tender of ninety tons. name of the former was the Columbia Rediviva, the latter the Lady Washington. Captain Kendrick was placed in command of the Columbia, with Howe as his clerk, and Joseph Ingraham as second mate, Robert as surgeon, Treet as furrier, Niethin as astronomer, and Robert Haswell, to whose diary of the voyage we are greatly indebted, on the Columbia, but transferred later to the Lady Washington. Capain Gray inded the Lady Washington, with Coolidge and Haswell as mates. On Sunday evening the friends of the owners and seamen made merry on board, and sailed with the vessels to Nantaske Roads, where on October 1, 1787, armed with orts from the Federal and Massachusetts Governments, and from the Minister of Spain in the United States, the vessels set sail on what proved to be the first trip of the flag of the States around the world. The Lady Washington, separated from the Columbia by a storm, rounded Cape Horn in April, 1788, and proceeded to Nootka, now Vancouver Island. here she arrived on August 2, and being greeted by unfriendly natives at a point named later by Gray Murderer's Harbor, lost several men, and awaited the arrival of the Columbia, start from Boston on October 1. On her was north the Columbia had stopped at Juan Fernan orities to proceed; and for this offence the Spanish commandant was immediately removed under severe rebuice, on the ground that every vessel found in seas beyond Cape Horn without Spanish license was to be treated as an enemy since no nation had a right to territory or trade that would require the doubling of that cape. Such was the extravagant claim of Spain to the Pacific coast as late as 1789. Bret Harte, in an amusing tale, "The Glass Eye of the Commander," refers to the successor of this reproved commander sitting in his lonely fort, some fifty years after this event. The Yankee trader who invades this domain of Spanish punctilio with glass eyes for sale is the first communication of the fort with the outside world since the order came to the fort of San Carlos to stop the Columbia, when she sailed for the second time on her voy-of 1790. She had sailed past and back, and had discovered the Columbia, and had gone to China before this message from Spanish beadquarters was received at the little Spanish fort-so slow was the method of pro-

cedure in those days.

The party of descendants of these brave sailors leave Boston this week to attend this celebration of their ancestors' work are as close to the mouth of the Columbia as Monday is to Friday, and can only recall with wonder the year-long voyage of the Columbia Rediviva. This vessel, being on a combined voyage of discovery and trade, gathered furs from the Indians "of immense value," sailed with them for China with Captain Gray, transferred from the Lady Washington, as commander, in July, reached Can-ton in December, loaded with tea, and was again in Boston in August, 1790. There was no profit from this voyage, although the furs obtained were immensely valuable. Several of the owners sold out after this first voyage about the world, and Mr. Barrell with undiminished energy was more than ever the promoter and financial backbone of the next trip of the Columbia, which was from Boston on September 28, 1790. The Columbia under Captain Gray made better time than the Columbia under Captain Kendrick, and arrived at Clayoquot on the Northwest Coast on the 5th of June, 1791. The Lady Washington under Kendrick' had made some important discoveries.

bia, in completing her tour around the world, Kendrick had remained on the Pacific Coast. In the autumn of 1789, Kendrick sailed through "whose southern entrance is Fuca, and the northern shore above Queen Charlotte Island. If this old record of his be correct, he practically discovered Vancouver Island, but he never made claim to this important discovery either for himself or for his country. But Kendrick did something even more important, he bought of the Indians thousands of acres of land in the finest part of Oregon and sent the regularly witnessed eds at once to Washington; where they are to day in the Department of State. These Indian of a hundred years ago are quaint and curi-One of them is given by Maquinna, at "a certain harbor in Nootka Sound called Chastactoos which the brigantine by at anchor on July 20, 1791, with all the land, rivers, creeks, harislands, etc., with all the produce, both of es and land, appertaining thereto. Only the said J. Kendrick does grant and allow the said Manns to live and fish on the said territory, as

During this time of the absence of the Colum

vest, eighteen miles in each direction from Opesitar, in latitude 49 degrees 10 minutes. The above territory was known by the name of Clayoand the deed was signed by Nicananisti and five other Indians

Copies of these deeds were sent at once to East, and are now to be seen in the State Department at Washington. They were received and doposited there by Thomas Jefferson, with a letter written to him by Kendrick and sent from Hong Kong March 1, 1793. He tells Jefferson in this etter that his claim to these lands was fully recognized by the Spaniards, and thinks the acquisition one of the most important to the United States ever made. Another tract of land extending from latitude 47 degrees to 50 degrees was secured, amounting to 240 square miles of land. In 1838 sworn certificates of Samuel Yendell and James Trevers, sailors on the Columbia, were filed in Boston, to the effect that they knew personally of the purchase of these lands. A similar certifisate was taken the same year of one John Young at Hawaii.

Haswell's journal, now in possession of the Clarkes at Roxbury, Mass., extends from August 15, 1791, to the arrival of the Columbia in China December 7, 1792. The winter of 1791'-92 was spent by the Columbia at Opesita, where a house vas built, cannon mounted, and a sloop The natives were apparently friendly, and game But early in Februry a plot of the Indians was detected; this was to seize the sloop Adventure, built partly of material brought from Boston. This plan being discovered in time, the vessel was completed and launched February 23, 1892, being the first American vessel launched on the Pacific. She was placed in command of Haswell, and with the Columbia sailed April 29 on the voyage of discovery.

The great mystery of the North had engaged the attention of successive voyagers, Spanish and English, from the earliest times. The Straits of Anian were supposed to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic Ocean, and in the search for these most of the scholarly navigation of the world for two centuries and a half was wasted. In this vain pursuit thousands of human lives and untold treasures were sacrificed. As early as 1603 Aquilar, in command of one of Vizcaino's Spanish exploring vessels, sailed to latitude 43 degrees, but before this time Drake; in 1579, had attained a late tude loosely estimated as between 40 degrees and 48 degrees. After this the Pacific coast was, until the last quarter of the eighteenth century, practically undiscovered. Then came a second epoch of search for a Northwest Passage. In 1774 Perez sailed up to latitude 55 degrees, and noted the present Dixon's Entrance. In 1775 Hecata and luadra extended their explorations to 58 degrees north latitude. The former must have sailed pas the Columbia River without noticing anything but its bar. Hecata landed in latitude 47 degrees and at two points on the coast of Alaska. In 1778 Captain Cook touched latitude 44 degrees 55 minutes. In 1785 the English fur-trading voyages began; but no settlements or trading posts were made. In 1786 La Perouse arrived in the French interest. Barelay arrived in 1787 from Ostend and discovered but did not enter the strait called Fuca, and then, in 1788, come our Americans, Gray and Kendrick. It was during this visit that Kendrick, as claimed, penetrated the straits of Fuca, and sailed through into the Pacific.

Those were happy days when European monarchs could plunge their hands into continents "as children into grab-bags and bring forth mines and mountain chains, rivers and prairies of illimitable extent." Down to 1790 Spain had the best claim to the discovery title, but the purchase Kendricks in 1791 and the discovery of Gray in 1792 gave a strong claim to the United States. As far as the great mystery of the North, the Straits of Anian." has ever been solved, it was solved by the discovery of the Columbia River, for the river being navigable for 725 miles from its mouth, carries its navigation within a few hundred miles of the navigable Missouri, and the navigable Yellowstone at Huntley. So by Yankee ingenuity we may point to the discovery of the Columbia as the solution of that chimerical passage for ships through America to Asia sought oft and long by the brave old navigators. The actual discovery, taken from a valuable fragment of the log of the Columbia, copied by Bulfinch, of Boston, the rest having subsequently disappeared, runs in this wise: On April 2, 1792, the Columbia, Captain Gray, and the Adventure, in command of Haswell, set sail southward from Opesita On the 29th of April, Gray met Vancouver coming north, and told him that he had on his unward voyage been off the mouth of what ie supposed to be a great river, of which he was now in search. He described it as in north latitude 46 degrees 10 minutes, and said that for nine days he had lain off the mouth of this river, but so great had been the reflux and outset of water, and so strong the wind, that he had been unable to enter. However chagrines Vancouver may have been, at the fact of having just sailed by the river without perceiving its mouth, he did not return to show the glory of discovery. Gray sailed on, and on May 7 entered the port known as Bulfinch Sound, afterward Gray's Harbor. Here he was attacked by Indians, a number of whom were killed. On May 10 he left this port, and on the next day passed over the bar of the port he had before been unable to enter, at the mouth of the great river, passed first by Thecator, and in this same year by Gray and Vancouver, without discovery. The noble waters were now entered for the first time, and named by Gray after the little Boston ship the "Columbia," Gray also named the northern and southern points of entrance respectively Cape Hancock and Point Adams. His first anchorage was ten miles within the entrance, and on May 14 the ship sailed some twenty miles further up, above the present site of Astoria. "He doubted not," says Haswell's diary, "that the great river was navigable for a hundred miles." In fact these navigators had little idea of the stream, over 1,400 miles long, navigable with short breaks for 725 miles, and again for hundreds of miles above, in the Kootenay Lake region of the Selkirk Mountains. Gray dropped down to a little Chinook village on the bank, was visited by many natives in their canoes, and dil

not recross the bar until May 20, 1792. All this and more will be told at the celebra-tion of May 10, 11 and 12, in which the people of the Northwest are so deeply interested. The committee issue a little chart of the mouth of the river, showing the positions of the vessels during the various days of this great discovery. Captain Robert Gray had been in the naval service of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revo-lution. He died in 1809, leaving a widow and lution. He died in 1809, leaving a widow and four children in straitened circumstances. In consideration of his distinguished services to his country, a petition was sent to Congress, and a committee report, never acted upon, gave his family a pension of \$500 and a township of land in Oregon. Kendricks was killed about 1794 at Karakakooa, Sandwich Islands, while with Cook. Pefore dying he ordered his vessel to proceed with all speed to Boston, but she was lost with all his effects, journals and records. Kandrick

usual, the above-named territory known by the Indian name Chastactoos, but now by the name Sate Retreat Harbor." The deed is signed "Maquina, his mark (X), Warehasman, his mark (X), and four other native witnesses, John Williams, John Redman, and eleven others.

Another runs thus: "A certain harbor in said Shasset called by the natives Chernikintani, in which the Lady Washington lay at anchor August 5, 1791, with a territorial district eighteen miles square, of which the harbor of Chernikintani is the centre, with all lands, minerals, etc., appertaining thereto": signed, "Nory Yonk, his (X) mark," and attested as before.

Another deed dated August 5, 1791, gives a certain harbor in New-Chattel, called Hootsee-ess, and is signed, "Tarassou, his (X) mark," and by three other natives. On August 6, 1791, a harbor at the head of Nootka Sound, called by the natives Taskees, is eeded with the land for nine miles about Taskees. This deed is signed "Caarchucornook, his (X) mark," and "Hanophy, his (X) mark." The fifth deed is dated August 11, and gives a territorial distance, north, east, south and west, eighteen miles in each direction from Opesitar, in latitude 49 degrees 10 minutes. The in that country worth contending for arty." Indeed, the little East was complete any party. Indeed, the little rass was compacted blind to the value of this great new country When the Northwest Coast made its first app ar ance in the Congress of 1821, when the report of the committee was read in the House, Mr. Tucket the committee was read in the House, Mr. Hower opposed any emigration to the westward of the Rocky Mountains because "the two populations must ever have different interests." Again, in the discussion of 1823 it was said that the Rocky Mountains served as a natural boundary across which no communication could ever extend. We wonder less at this idea held by the worthies of the tries for today it is matter of continual marwhich no communication could ever extend. We wonder less at this idea held by the worthies of that time, for to-day it is matter of continual marvel to travellers from the East upon the Pacific Coast that in so far and so different a country there should exist commonwealths bound to the same Government and with the same laws and interests as our own. So completely do the great mountains, and even more the wide deserts of the Southwest, seem as if they must cut the people of the two ocean coasts asunder in every important interest; the essential unity of interest and of government is more and more amazing.

The Oregon question was before the country from 1823 auxill 1846, when it was settled by treaty in favor of the United States. It is needless to say that the discovery of the Columbia by Gray, and the Indian deeds given to Kendricks, were the basis of the claims of the United States. Yet, when the heirs of these two commanders and of Joseph Barrell and others presented a petition to Congress, about the year 1850, asking for some satisfaction for the 30,000,000 acres of Oregon land secured by the expedition, nothing could be gained further than a half promise of 5,000 acres of Government land. As this would have only

land secured by the expedition, nothing could be gained further than a half promise of 5,000 acres of Government land. As this would have only half paid the expenses incurred by the petitioners. Thomas Corwip, of Ohio, who had the matter in charge, regarded the offer as an insult, and refused to allow the report to go out of the committee. In 1796 Mr. Burrell, of London, tried to sell, in that city, some of the lands claimed under the Indian deeds. The title was not doubted, but it is not ascertained that any capitalists wanted land in that farof ascertained land in doubted, but it is not ascertained that any capitalists wanted land in that far-away, mysterious country. It was the determined policy of the Hudson Bay Company, supported by England, to keep settlers away from their valuable fur preserves, and they kept up their efforts at exclusion both by land and sea until a late dote.

The second wife of Joseph Barrell was a Miss lebb, a sister of General Sam Webb, of Washing-ur's staff. He was the man who returned to ngland with disdain letters from the authorities, dressing his addressing his commander-in-chief as "Mr." Washington. But his fame to the New York of to-day will rest on far other claims than these. He was an originator of the Four Hundred. He was a bachelor of the good old New York days, and was daily to be come with the company of the state of the st bachelor of the good old New York days, and was daily to be seen walking from his hotel in Broadway toward the Battery, a beau complete, with powdered hair, knee-breeches and chapeau bras. So distracting was he to the ladies that Joseph Barrell wrote him from Beston that he should apply to the Mayor of New-York to arrest him and have him married out of hand. Many letters are in existence from one to the other of these men in which weighty discourses and society gossip are happily mixed.

warned again and again of the impossibility of getting women over the plains. At St. Louis they joined the annual fur-trading expedition of the American Fur Company up the Missouri. Late in May, 1836, they came to the Platte-the two devoted men, Spalding and Whitman and their enduring young wives. On June 6 they were at Laramie, on July 4 they threaded the South Pass, where the Rocky and Wind River Mountains almost come together, the great divide of the waters of the Continent. This pass was discovered by Fremont six years later. When fairly on the Pacific Slope, 2,500 miles pass was discovered by Fremon six.

When fairly on the Pacific Slope, 2,500 miles
from home, they spread their blankets, kneeled
around the Book for which the Indians had begged,
and took possession of the Western side of our
Continent for Christian civilization. The policy months' journey from the Missouri, they reached the valley of the Columbia and the real acquisition of Oregon began. Dr. Whitman appreciated the value of a wagon road. So did the Hudson Ray Company, which did its best to keep out this adjunct of civilization. Dr. Whitman fought his wagon through. Still the company prevented incoming emigrants from bringing their wagons past Fort Hall, until Marcus Whitman in 1843 brought in a great number of families with their wagons and stock, and by crossing the mountains in the dead of winter, at great peril and against opposition, gained Washington in time to expose the schemings of England as regarded Oregon. By taking 200 wagons with emigrants through the posts of the Hudson Ray Company he saved Oregon to the United States as surely as the Columbia Rediviva had won it by its discovery of 1792. Whitman carried through over 900 emigrants.

HURRYING TO GET "SIXTY."

THE TROUBLE THAT IS BRINGING GRAY HAIRS TO A BROOKLYN WOMAN'S HEAD.

"You have no idea how I have to hurry in order to get my boys ready every morning in time to take ixty."

It was one Brooklyn woman who said this to an-

other as they were coming downtown on the elevated

road a day or two ago.

"Wha-a-a-t!" inquired the second in amazen "So as to get them ready in time to take "sixty."
That was what I said. Not 'like sixty.' But I am "I wish you would explain."
"Certainly. The point is this: There are on the

elevated road three or four compound engines. One of them is No. 60, and it goes down every morning oon after 8 o'clock. You know all my boys go to soon after 8 o'clock. You know an my boys go to
the —— In-takte. They go downtown on the devated
road, and they are the most unbappy creatures on the
face of the earth if they don't get off in time to get
'sixty.' Now, for my own part I must confess that I can't tell a compound engine from a simple one-li-sample is the right word to use, and I believe it is-and I don't know the difference. But the boy- are very eloquent about it and will discourse most learned ly on the subject. Whenever they are travelling with me on the elevated, they keep he closed watch upon every train we meet. If one of the compound engines comes along, you ought to see the engerness they show in pointing it out to me. 'There, don't you see?' Don't you see?' they will exclaim; 'you must have seen it that time,' and so on and so on. I am frank enough to say that I don't always see; but their father has no hesitation in saying that he does, every time I have my own private opinion on that point, however

I have my own private opinion on that point, however, though I don't say anything about it to the boys.

"Well, perhaps you can imagine some of my trouble and anxiety to get them all ready every morning in order to catch a certain train. One morning last week I had almost a fight with the youngest of the three because I wanted to wash his face before he started. He insisted that he could wash it after he got to the Institute, and I simply had to put my foot down hard and say that I didn't care anything about 'sixty' or anything else, but that my boy shouldn't go out of the house without looking decent. It almost gave whem a shock to hear me speak lightly of 'sixty.' They would, no doubt, have preferred to hear me (speak disce-pectfully of the equator or the poles. There's nothing like boys anyway, and you may find out for yourself if you ever have three of them. If you ever happen to see 'sixty,' though, in your travels on this read, you will see one of the things that are bringing gray bairs into my head."

COST OF AN EPIDEMIC

From The British Medical Journal.

four children in straitened circumstances. In consideration of his distinguished services to his country, a petition was sent to Congress, and a committee report, never acted upon, gave his family a pension of \$300 and a township of land in Oregon. Kendricks was killed about 1794 at Karakaooa, Sandwich Islands, while with Cook. Before dying he ordered his vessel to proceed with all speed to Boston, but she was lost with all his effects, journals and records. Kendrick was in the Boston Tea party of 1773. He had few equals as an enterprising, spirited commander, and on one occasion Boston gave him a public reception. Haswell's log gives charts of Barrell

Bulfineh Sound. With A NORTH VIRGINIAN NOOK.

SOME MEMOIRS OF THE WAR

WOMEN WHO PUBLISHED A VILLAGE NEWS PAPER FOR THE HUSBANDS AND

BROTHERS IN THE ARMY. Waterford, Va., May 3.-There lies in the apex of Northern Virginia a region unsung by poet, and as yet unchronicled by the historian, which, nevertheless, was Union cause during the late war as any other locality in the land. Just on the borderland, where one day the rebels were devastating the crops, and next the Union forces appearing with all the attendant horrors of battle, one can readily comprehend that the dwellers spots on the continent, were subjected to the greatest trials of the war. But they were of a stock well calculated to endure persecution, for they were mostly Quakers whose ancestors had come over from England with Penn, and, leaving the vicinity of the Delaware, had gone South, settling in Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century. Though by principle opposed to war, they were alike opposed to slavery, and by education they were intensely loval.

About nine miles from the Point of Rocks and a

few miles from the old road which Braddock made on his famous murch, lies the town of Waterford. loyalty of the inhabitants I quote from the Adjutant-General's report to the Governor of "The inhabitants of this town or village met us literally with open arms every one, officer or private, who crossed their the Stars and Stripes appeared as if by magic, fluttering from every window. Bouquets were showered upon the column as it passed through the main street, and a hearty blessing fell from every lip upon our mission. This little town of Waterford was sufficiently loyal to have leavened the whole South." There is a little book of this fact. It is a bound copy of Volume I of Forever, London Co., Va., 5th Mo., 28th, 1864. For President, Abraham Lincoln. Edited by Sarah, Lizzie and Lida." As the heading will show, the paper was published by three young ladies, originally with the intention of conveying news to their absent fathers and prothers. Whenever an opportunity was offered it was

The news column was rather meagre, for the mall forces passed through, on a raid after Mosby, perhaps, would any authentic information be obtained. Southern news they saw now and then a Southern paper, but if we judge by the following, which appears in No. 1, there was not much reliance placed upon their statements: "From 'Rumors Affoat,' a real-li-able Southern sheet, we extract the follow ing: 'General Grant, with a small part of his army, thousand by desertion, one hundred thousand prisoners and eighty thousand killed. The Southern Confederacy the United States."

The second issue stated the object of the paper to be to cheer the weary soldier and render material aid to the sick and wounded. The price of each copy was ten cents, but it was seldom that the purchasers limited themselves to that amount One friend sent \$10 for a set and sent them to the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

difficulties which followed the announcement that Union people by going to the Point of Rocks could purchase ten dollars' worth of goods. It is called Shopping Under Difficulties":

rell wrote him from Boston that he should apply to the Mayor of New-York to arrest him and have him married out of hand. Many letters are in existence from one to the other of these men in which weighty discourses and society gossip are happily mixed.

From Western New-York in 1836 went two pairs of missionaries, two young men and their brides, toward this Western coast. Think of what travel there was: for a year the Boston and Providence Railroad had been running. It was fifteen years later that the first train entered Chicago. At Cincinnati the first white-born citizen welcomed the missionaries. They were warned again and again of the impossibility of getting women over the plains. At St. Louis they joined the annual fur-trading expedition of the American Fur Company up the Missouri. Late in May, 1836, they came to the Platte—the two devoted men, Spalding and Whitman and their enduring young wives. On June 6 they were at Laramie, on July 4 they threaded the South Pass, where the Rocky and Wind River Mountains almost come together, the a deaf ear to his repented injunctions to "not let the horse run away with you." I flourished my hickory and with a gee up we started.

After passing the mud hole on Second-st, with fear

around the Book for which the Indians had begged, and took possession of the Western side of our Continent for Christian civilization. The policy of the Hudson Bay Company did not admit women settlers, and the officers and men were married to Indian women, making a low half-breed society. At last, on the 2d of September, four months' journey from the Missouri, they reached the valley of the Columbia; and the second structure to look around right smart, and such a moties collection as there was people in all manner of dresses, many of them came forty or fifty miles to get ten dollars' worth of goods. There were carriages and buggles and carryalls, ox carts and wagons. I be add the lofty many of the Columbia; and the second structure and trembling, we got along very nicely, and arrived at the river about noon. We had to wait for our turn to cross, and I thought it would never come. I had dresses, many of them came forty or fifty miles to get ten dollars' worth of goods. There were carriages and buggles and carryalls, ox carts and wagons. is to get into the skirf, and holding fast to my basket, jug and can. I followed my neighbor, and sat me down on a narrow board, with my only cultoo dress and clean skirf tucked up out of the water, and was landed on the other side and soon found ourselves where we had so often wished to be—in a store—and

and clean shirt incked up out of the water, and was laided on the other side and soon found ourselves where we had so often wished to be-in a store-and now commenced the tag of war."

I came instead of my husband, because I knew be would spend all of the \$10 in some foolishness and tobacco, and now I was afraid I wouldn't do much better. I thought of all I wanted: I ought to have a signmer dress, bounet and mantle, shoes I must have. Then there was my broken hoop, husband really suffering for shirts, Anna for a school dress and apron, Jacob and Charley for pants and jackets. Tommy could do yet a while; but I must get a little candy for each. We were out of sugar, and so fired of type coffee and sassafras tea; salt was most gone, pepper quite; ginger, soda, spices, all were wanted; matches I must not forget, for we used the last that morning. It took me a long time to decide what to ge. After the merchants' and custom house officers' bills were settled, I looked to see what I had; Four pounds of sugar, one-quinter of tea, same of soda, two boxes of matches, one-pair of shoes, five yards of calico, a tin cup and an iron spoon, as the children loot the old one digging up their onion hed for the soldiers; one quart of molasses, one pint of oil, three yards of Kentucky jeans, and a haif pung of tobacco to keep husband quiet about the shirts; three big ginger-cakes, and Io cents' worth of candy. I thought I had done mighty well, and after getting my bills made out, and going to the Provest Office to show I was no rebel, it walked down to the river, escerted by a nice looking soidier who took me for a young widow, and I thought the soldiers had a hard time enough, so I didn't tell him any better. My neighbor had as many hundles as I had, and we saw to our own troubles. In a reasonable length of time we had them—the bundles—slowed away in the wazon, and thanking a spley young man from our town for hitching up and turning round for us, we started, and reached home just as the shades of night were falling. Husband had be

ord about the shirts yet.

Evidently our Union sympathizers placed very little reliance in any news which came from the South, though they print an item now and then. An extract in this number contains the astonishing information that "We are most happy to state that Unconditional surrender Grant' has taken up his headquarters in

gives the views of the citizens of Waterford upon the appearance of the Union soldiers after a prolonged bsence. This may have been the regiment referred to in the opening of this article as giving a report upon Waterford. A comparison of the two reports is inter-

As a 'change of scenery is good for the health,' so was a change of soldiers to the good people of Waterford; when, after being so long surrounded by the rebels, listening to their boastings and braggings, competed to feed tiom against our will, inving our houses shat up to keep out the dust and impure air, rendered so by their presence; subject to faunts and insulfs from them and their secesh sympathizers, they were relieved from all by the presence of our good and brave soldiers. As the sound of their horses' feet rang through the town, a cry of thanksgiving went up from the hearts and mouths of the citizens; doors and windows were thrown open, and the already purified air made happy, smilling faces for the discontented ones of the morning. Kind words, accompanied by more substantial offerings of food, were given with a hearty good will. Flags and handkerchiefs waved as the soldiers passed by, and the citizens felt Joy unspeakable as cheer after cheer went up from those warm and weary men.

It must not be supposed that the editors were left

It must not be supposed that the editors were left ndisturbed to spread their words of cheer among the Union soldiers. As the paper became known, a copy now and then would fall into the hands of the "rebs," and repeatedly the home of the editors was ransneked for copies, but secretiveness had been wonderfully developed by the war, and not once was their search

The Baltimore American" and other papers warmly indorsing it. I quote from a letter sent by a Union

soldier, to show that the mission of the paper was

not unfruitful.

God bless those noble girls, whoever they may be;
fearless in the cause of truth, justice and love of
country, that dare speak in her behalf, and in vindication of her sacred honor, tho' surrounded by a subtle
ciement whose whole aim is to undermine and destroy
her fair tempies and forever prostrate her noble instiinti ons. The principles of that little sheet filled my
heart with fresh courage, for it revealed to me the
finct, that warm hearts and true still beat within the
Old Dominion for the cause in which I was enlisted.

Money was sent from different regiments who heard of the enterprise and was always gratefully acknowl-It did not always reach its destination, however, for we find in one issue, evidently writte with scorn too deep for utterance, the following:

On the day that Mosley visited the Point of Rocks, On the day that Mosley visited the Point of Rocks, a letter arrived at that place containing \$14, a sub-scription from the 1st Eastern Shore Regiment for our paper. Now this chivalrie son of the South, who wages war against Women, appropriated the money to his own use. Although we did not receive the subscription and consequently do not know the names of the subscribers, each will please consider himself entitled to the thanks of the editors.

It must have been the same writer who pro the following:

What is the most fashionable hood worn outh? Falsehood, ant kind of rations are dealt out plentifully by the leaders to their soldiers? Exaggerations.

Such was the spirit which was prevalent amongst the Union women of the South, more outspoken and bliter perhaps, more nearly like the intense feeling which was so noticeable among the rebel women; but it must be remembered that not only were their fathers and husbands and brothers away fighting for the Union, but they themselves were continually molested and subjected to the insults of the rebel soldiers.

THE CRY OF THE OPPRESSED

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE NEGRO RACE.

LOOKING FOR GUIDANCE AND HELP TO A POWER HIGHER THAN THE POWERS OF EARTH.

The following address, which amply explain itself, has just been made public by the wellknown men and women whose names are signed

To the Colored People of the United States and their Friends:

You cannot be indifferent to the awful condition of affairs in parts of our country, in consequence of which scores of men and women of our race are annually condemnted to sudden and cruel deaths by the rope, the pistol and, more horrible still, by burning allve.

The deaths are indicated by mobs apon men who are necused of crimes for which the law provides adequate punishment, and in communities where the punishment of crimes committed by colored men is sure, sure for the reason that in those same communities the prejudices of judges and juries against the negro race are so deep that innocent men find it difficult to escape the penalities assessed against the crimes with which they are charged.

These nurders by mobs are most frequently committed in yards surrounding court-houses which should be temples of justice; sometimes in sight of school-houses, awful object lessons to the future voters of this Republic, which can exist only so long as its critizens respect and obey their self-imposed laws; not unfrequently they are perpetrated in the shadow of churches, whose ministers are perhaps overnwed by the prevalent passions of their communities, or worse, their consciences are scared, their cars are deaf and they fall to hear the voice of their brother's blood when it cries from the ground.

The newspapers of the country, with rare and

hey full to hear the voice of their brother's blood when t cries from the ground.

The newspapers of the country, with rare and conomble exceptions, are silent when these murders are committed. Stories of bloody violence, which, it enacted in Ireland or far-off Russia, would bring out long collimns of indignant protest or of Pharisalca andation of American civilization, are printed in col-mus of general news without note or comment. landation of American and a string of the comment, mans of general news without note or comment. The Associated Press, that agent so powerful for the enlightenment of the public and the formation of opinion, gives its assent to murder, by branding the victims with vile epithets, and many sleep in bloody graves, stigmatized as "black fiends," "negro monsters" and the like, who with fair trials might have come free.

graves, stigmatized as "black flends," "legromonsters" and the like, who with fair trials might
have gone free.

The condition is an appalling one. It discloses the
awful fact that there are men in the country who destre to solve the negro problem by massacre. It
proves that over wide districts of our country, this
party of men has many members and is powerful
enough to defy the law and work its murderous will
upon its helpless victims.

This condition demands action at our hands. For
us to sit sliently, saying nothing and doing nothing,
would prove that we have not the feelings of men.

What shall we do!—

What can we do!—

The local authorities where these murders take
place are with difficulty aroused to the necessity of
burying the corpses of the victims, so horribly disfigured by strengulation, by shot and by flame.

The State authorities are indifferent, and the National authorities, who so lately equipped warlike fleets
and sent them in angry haste to average the death of
an adopted citizen, slain in a distant port, confess
themselves powerless to protect their native citizens
murdered upon American soil.

"Its vain to look to any of these for relief.

To whom then can we turn, save to the Lord God;
to Him who has the power to enlighten and soften
men's hearts; to Him who brought Israel out of
bondare with many signs and wonders; to Him who
recently in the history of our country caused "the
wrath of man to praise Him" and forced from the
unwilling hand of Abraham Lincoln the Emancipation.

Let us turn to Him—
We therefore request you to set aside the 31st day
We therefore request you to set aside the 31st day

Let all pray.

Let the farmer leave his plough, the mechanic his bench, the business man his shop, let the schoolmaster secure for himself and pupils a vacation, let those employed as householf servants get leave of absence. Let us meet in our places of worship and there led by our ministers devoutly pray to Almighty God. First.—That if it is our fault that the hearts of our fellow-countrymen are so cruelly turned against us, that He will show to us the evil and give us the wisdom to remove it.

Second—That our white fellow-citizens may be made to see that the only security for the continuance of republican institutions is found in the observance of law by all, however powerful, and by the extension of its protection to all, however weak. That He will make them see that in permitting these lynchings they are sowing a wind which will grow to a whirlwind in the time of their children.

Finally that they will remember our lately ensures of toil without requittal upon the fields of their fathers, and that instead of visiting us with proscription and murder, they will be patient with our shortcomings and encourage us to rise to that level of intelligence and virtue which marks the character of a good citizen.

Skened: Peter H. Clark, John A. Agee, Walter M. Farney, John A. Kelley, Arthur D. Langston, original committee: the Rev. Daniel A. Payne, senior lishop African Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Benjamin T. Tanner, the Rev. J. C. Price, D. D. North Carolina; the Hon. Jethops of the Rev. J. C. Price, D. D. North Carolina; the Hon. Feb Donglas, the Rev. J. Grinke, Professor E. J. Grinke, Professor Booker T. Washington, Alahama; the Rev. J. C. Price, D. D. North Carolina; the Rev. J. M. Grance, Professor Booker, J. Martine, Alfred J. Anderson, Professor Booker, J. Washington, Alahama; the Rev. J. C. Price, D. D. North Carolina; the Rev. J. B. Hand, California; the Rev. G. M. Gaines, the Rev. L. M. Loniand, Charles

CHINESE HOSPITAL PAHENTS.

From The Hospital.

From The Hospital.

It takes a much larger dose of chloroform to anaesthetize the Chinaman; he passes under its influence more slowly, and rarely shows the excitement often characteristic of the initial stage of annesthesia. Still more rarely does he suffer from sickness on his return to consciousness. This greater apathy of nature helps to recovery from severe accidents and operations. For example: On November 28, 1880, a schoolgrinamed Ng A Soo fell from the roof of a four-storiest home, a distance of sixty or seventy feet. Her skull was fractured in several places, and the right parietal eminence was deeply depressed. Enough to kill anybody, one would say, or at the best to induce lifelong diove! Not a bit of it! In exactly six weeks Ng A soo left the hospital, "seemingly," says the clinical report, "in no way the worse for her fractured skull." In another case a patient was able to leave the hospital thirteen days after the removal of an ovarian timor weighting sixty-four pounds. They cannot be very sensitive, these Chinese. One man, admitted into the hospital suffering from a large uleer which extended four linches upward and as much downward from the back of the knee joint, told how thirty years before he had received a burn there, and the wound, now become an inteer, had never heated up. Surely he would have another name for the "foreign devils" when, after four months' careful treatment, involving five successive operations, he was at last discharged quite cured!

SURVIVORS OF THE CLASS OF '41!

OLD-TIME NAVAL OFFICERS

MEN WHO WERE CONSPICUOUS IN THE MERE CAN AND CIVIL WARS.

The largest class ever graduated from the Nami

Academy was that which entered in 1841. It numbered 136, and of this number only fifteen are liv.

ing, and these are all on the retired list. Among the

names will be recognized those of men who performs Wars. They are Rear Admirals John H. Upshue, stephen B. Luce, James E. Jouett, Edward Y. Me Cauley, S. R. Franklin, Francis A. Roe, John H. Russell and Walter W. Queen; Commodores Oscar C Captain Milton Haxtun and Commanders Greenles Cilley, Edward E. Stone and William M. Gambie Commodore William D. Wilting is the oldest memb but Admiral Roe, who was born on October 4 following, is the eldest of his grade. It was he who con manded the Mexican Gulf Division at Vera Cruz in 1867, and who took the famous Santa Anna a prisone out of an American steamer and sent Mexico. He was also employed frequently as nego tiator between the commandant of the Republican Army and the Imperial Governor of Vera Cruz. The late General Charles K. Graham, who served in the Gulf during the Mexican War, and then resigned to engage in civil engineering, was also a member of the class. In 1857 he was appointed constructing engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and supervised the construction of the drydock and landing-ways. At the beginning of the Civil War the 400 men under his charge at the Navy Yard organized as the Excelsion Guards and elected him as major, and then volunteered for active service. He subsequently was promoted to colonel, then to brigadier-general, then as major-general of volunteers. After the close of the war Gen-eral Graham was chief engineer of the Dock Department from 1873 to 1875; Surveyor of the Port from 1878 to 1883; and Naval Officer from 1883 to 1885.

Rear Admiral Jouett distinguished himself many times during the Civil War. On November 7, 1861. he commanded, as lieutenant, a detachment of sation and marines from the Santee, who boarded and da stroyed the Confederate war-vessel, Royal Yacht in Galveston Bay. He was engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the commander of the rebel vessel, and received two severe wounds in the right arm and right side and leg from a pike in the hands of one of the crew of the rebel vessel, who came to the assist ane of his commander. He again was eminent and conspicuous in the battle of Mobile Bay, on Augus 5, 1864, when in command of the gunboat Metacomet, His vessel was lashed alongside of Farragut's flagship. the Hartford, and passed the forts with her. mission of Admiral Farragat he cast off his vessel and drove back the rebel gunboats and captured the Selma. He thus won the sobriquet of "Figling Jim Jouett," and was advanced thirty numbers for his gallantry and conspicuous service. He is an enthusiastic fox-bunter, and on his farm in Maryland he has a park of full-blooded Irish fox-hounds, sent to him by an admirer in Ireland. The saddle-deck of a thorough bred hunter is as familiar to the doughty old sea fighter as was the quarter-deck of a man-of-war is action, and a few years ago he could take a ten-ra fence with the case of the "man of Galway" a stope wall and blind ditch. Whenever he prother officer who knows the difference between the starboard quarter and the port bow of a horse, he is glad to invite him to the Maryland farm for a day with the hounds. A bill is now pending in Congress to give him the full sea-pay of a rear admiral.

ear Admiral Upshur, who is retired, lives in Wash ington. He has always been credited with being one of the handsomest of the military officers on the Got ernment lists, and no man could surpass him as an entertainer in society, and no one ever lived closer to etiquette in both social and military circles. His second wife was the widow of a prominent general it the Civil War. He had been instructor at the Nava Academy for two years before the war, and then went into active service and was conspicuous in bravery from the time of the capture of the forts at Hattersa North Carolina, in 1861, until the capture of For-Fisher in January, 1865. He was retired on his own application in June, 1888.

Rear Admiral Luce, who lives at Newport, who was retired in March, 1889, first saw war service on the coast of California during the Mexican War, but just previous to that he had been with Commodore Biddle on the Columbus, circumnavigating the globe. His career during the Civil War would take too much space to record, not only in the engagements against Forts Sumter and Moultrie, but in many was the first president of the Naval War College, which has just been re-established at Newport. Rear Admiral Russell's first conspicuous service was

at the battle of Resala, the capture of Corpus Christi,

Fort Taylor and Vera Cruz, in the Mexican War. He was also conspicuous when navigating-lieutenant of the Vincennes, from 1853 to 1856. He was credited Let the more devout fast faithfully.

Let all pray.

Let the farmer leave his plough, the mechanic his bench, the business man his shop, let the schoolmaster secure for himself and pupils a vacation, let these employed as household servants get leave of absence.

Let us meet in our places of worship and there on ordnance duty at the Westler or ordn by the United States envoy for opening communication with the Chinese, who had refused all intercour Russell boldly pushed his way to the senior Mandarin and delivered dispatches, by which American a the Civil War began, and was one of the officers who re-mained loyal notwithstanding the fact that his ties and affections were with the South. He was hadly wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict at Pensacola, which and affections were with the south. He was handwounded in a hand-to-hand conflict at Pensacola, which
was admitted to be without doubt the most gallant
cutting-out affair that occurred during the war. After
forty-five years of active service he voluntarily wend
on the retired list and has since lived in Washington.

Rear Admiral Queen, although appointed from NewYork, was born in Washington, and he lives there today. He, also, as some others of his date, saw his
first active service in the Mexican War. He was
dismissed from the service in 1548 for figulate a
duel, but was reinstated five years later. He was
actively employed throughout the Civil War in the
North Atlantic Squadron, and commanded the second division of the mortar flottlia during the passage
of the forts on the Mississippi River and at the attack on Vieksburg.

Rear Admiral Franklin, although born in Pennsylvania and appointed from that state, prefers to live
in Washington. He, too, served in the Mexican War,
and was present at the occupation of Monterey. In
the Civil War his services were conspicuous. He was
a volunteer on board the Roanske in her engagment with the Confederate ram Virginia (Merrimac), in
March, 1862. In the battle of Mobile Bay in the
spring of 1465 he was the naval representative to demand the surrender of the city of Mobile. He was
elected president of the International Marine Conference which assembled at Washington in 1889.

COMPETITIVE DISTARIES.

From The London Lancet.

The great Roman General Corbulo, we are informed by Tacitus, was in his Armenian campaign reduced to extremities, his army having suffered, not indeed from losses in battle, but from being driven to satisfy its hunger from the flesh of sheep. To the average Briton, into whose dietetic cult the mutton chop enters so largely, this announcement must seem inexplicable; so much so that he might be excused for thinking lightly of the stamina or pluck of his forefathers, who allowed themselves to be conquered by soldiery for whose stomachs the fiesh of sheep was too strong. The fact is, however, as Tacitus has stated it; and we know from other authorities, that animal food, as a constant element in the Roman soldier's fare, was found furtful to his health and efficiency. Caesar, in his "Gulle War," tells the same story: "Ut complures dies militer frumento caruerint et pectore extremam famen sustentarent" thow for several days his troops did without cornmeal and sustained the extreme of hunger on mutton). Corumeal was the grand necessary of life to those legionaries who, led by Caesar, subdued the world, and who counted themselves statved and were apt to mutiny if reduced to the "famine fare" of animal food. Even British troops have been known to suffer from an exclusive meat diet, as indeed we found to our cost in the Zulu campaign of 157s, while the preference of the Roman soldiery for the vegetable food has its justification in the experience of the Russian army, and still more of the German one in 1570, which carried that memorable campaign to its triumphant close on the Erbswurst (pea-sansage favored for a little bacon.) Without for a moment londing countenance to the vegetarian who would cut off butcher's neat from human consumption, we may concede to him that animal diet, unbalanced by a deep proportion of the "kindly fruits of the earth, is distinctly prejudicial to the consumer, particularly to the resident in cities, whose opportunities of open air exercise are few and far between. We From The London Lancet.

PEARLS A POOR INVESTMENT.

From Woman.

Penris are very perishable. They cannot be considered a first-rate investment like diamonds. After a time they decay. Sometimes a fine specimen will ose its lustre and beauty within a few months, so that the possessor of such trensures does well to keep them put away in a scaled place. They are very delicately made, consisting of thin films overlaid upon one another, with more or less animal matter between the layers, and it is no wonder that they deterforate. After being buried in the ground for awhile they are found worthless. Those which are dug out of Indian graves—some of them of great size and doubtless of wonderful beauty when they were new—are utterfulless, even when they are not pierred. Nevertheless, even when they are not pierred. Nevertheless, there is a pure and evanescent beauty about them which seems better to become the maiden than any other sort of lewel. Nothing varies so much in value From Woman. wonderful beauty when they are not plerred. Nev valueless, even when they are not plerred. Nev less, there is a pure and evanescent beauty about which seems better to become the maiden that other sort of lewel. Nothing varies so much in as pearls. With them fashion affects the reonstantly. Sometimes white ones are sought, other thits at intervals are in demand. For years past black pearls have been the rage. I specimen worth £120 will fetch £200, perha another can be got to match it perfectly.